Rlt no-81/dt 12
1—3

Sub— Transfer of Ra Mantri—
Courts from Sangampalli to
Health Hygiene Stenos

Previous references.
72-11 20-28
266-04 1-2
6-07 105 & 129
6-07 746 & 90
235-10 1-9

1912-13
(Courts)

File No. 86-12

Serial Nos. 1-3

Later references.
107-13-1-3
b. 256-21 (1-28)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 1-3

Part B. for June 13

SUBJECT.

Transfer of the Munsiffs' Court fro Seringapatam to a healthier Station

Table of Contents.

1. From the Registrar Ch-Ct No 1207/89 dt 30.9.12 forwards the Mysore Dt Judge, letter dt 13.9.12 urging the necessity for the removal of the Munsiffs' Court from Seringapatam which is notoriously unhealthy, together with the opinions of the 2nd & 3rd Judges of the Chief Court.
2. From U. Kanthraja Urs Esq Actg Excise Commr No 2922 dt 20.10.12 forwards for favourable consideration a memorial from the inhabitants of Seringapatam and Ganjam, praying against the removal of the Court from Seringapatam, together with his opinion in the matter
3. To the Registrar Ch. Ct No T 3782 dt 13.6.13 G.R.S. 58 Considers that the transfer of the munsiffs Court is not desirable for the present
To the Excise Commr No T 3829 dt 13.6.13 forwards copy to the Excise Commr with reference to Sl. 2

H.V. Srikantiah
8.8.13

C. 279

N:C. 279

18. 4. 13

G.R.S. 11] 1912–13

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

(Courts.)

NOTES.

C.S. File No. 84–12.

FILE HEADING.

Transfer of the Munsiffs' Court from Seringapatam to a healthier Station.

From

The Registrar, Chief Court

No. 1207/89. Dated 30.9.12. Received 2.10.12

Diary No. 1965	Enclos. 2 + 1 file Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the Mysore District Judge's letter 8/28.4.12 urging the necessity for the removal of the Munsiffs' Court from Seringapatam which is notoriously unhealthy, together with the opinions of the 2nd & 3rd Judges of the Chief Court.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Submitted for orders. Petitions for & against this measure are to be found below.

1 HCJ 122 7.10 (CS 72–11)

2 The question seems to deserve a careful consideration as a final decision has to be arrived at. The construction

NOTES—First Sheet

GPB—30,000—12-8-11

[7. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

CS File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No.

of residential quarters. The matter has been held in abeyance pending the orders of Govt on this point. The question has also come up formally before Govt.

3. It is useless to deny as one of the pleaders in Srimgapatam seems to do - that there prevails a deadly malaria in Srimgapatam. The presiding judge and the Court officials can scarcely be expected under such conditions to do their duties as efficiently as might be desired. It is to the interests of Suitors that the judge should be able to devote his whole energy and time to the work of the Court. This is manifestly impossible when every day he has got to fight against a rigorous and inhospitable climate.

4. The analogy of the officers of the departments has no real application. An Executive officer with plenty of opportunities for moving about and leading an active

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

Serial No.

life is clearly in a better position than the judge who has to take his pen at 11. Am. and drop it only when the clock strikes five - not to mention the work that waits for him at home. There is nothing to be gained in perpetuating such a State of things when a remedy can be easily devised.

5. All the talk about historical and other associations seem to have really no relevance in the decision of the question whether a Civil Court should be located at S. patna or Elsewhere. For this purpose. If the residents of S. patna are really anxious that the so-called "importance" of the place should be maintained then they should make the place worth living for those who have got to go and live there. If on account of difficulties, natural or otherwise, this cannot be done then nothing can arrest the decline which has overtaken the place. The retention of the Court has not succeeded

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C5 File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No.

in arresting the gradual decadence of the town.

6. That Some of the pleaders practising in the Court Should be driven to express an opinion against the further retention of the Court is eloquent proof of the unfitness of the place for residence. It is only natural that the other members of the Bar and the Mysore Bar Association Should view with Some disfavour a proposal to shift the Court to a place farther away from both Seringapatam and Mysore.

7. The historical importance of the place will not in any way be affected by the removal of the Court. The travelling will be irresistibly drawn to witness the past glories of Seringapatna whether there is a Civil Court there or not.

8. Much has been said in the letters of Some of the lawyers Consulted about the inconveniences in Seringapatam for the litigant public. But

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C5 File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No.

Such Conveniences can be had Equally in Other Places E.g. Mandya In a Place like this they will have an additional Convenience viz the disposal of their Cases far more Expeditiously.

9. If the proposal to remove the Court is to be viewed with favour by Govt then the best Place for the location of the Court Seems to be Mandya. French Rocks town is also known to be unhealthy and the open Plain near the Railway Station through Commanding a better climate than either French Rocks town or Seringapatam is yet too near the paddy flats. The Court was formerly at Mandya and Reverting to that station a return to it Seems to be the best Course possible. The question will then receive a final Solution. Mandya is really more a Central for the Talugs over which the Court has jurisdiction

10. There will be another advantage

x. Melalvalli, Mandya, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet & Seringapatam

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | C5 File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No.

in removing the Court to Mandya. There has constantly been a complaint that the life of the Seringapatam Court is getting too heavy. — Substantial relief can be given to the Court by transferring the whole of Seringapatam Taluq to the jurisdiction of one of the Munsiffs' Courts in My Sore —

9/10/12 SH

Secy

1) In the meanwhile, the following communication has been received from —

2 M. Kantaraj Urs Esq. B.A. Excise Commissioner, in Mysore, N 2922/5 dt. 2.10.12.

Forwards for favourable consideration a memorial from the inhabitants of Seringapatam and Ganjam, praying against the removal of the Court from Seringapatam, together with his

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GIP—65,000—17-C-12.

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | Cf. File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No.

our opinion in the matter.

Subs

Secy-122 9-10-12

9/10/12

Sd

Sd

1st Contd.

24/10/12

(Please bring this up personally with a Map &c)

12) Though Srirangapatnam is at one end of the area of jurisdiction, all the most convenient & frequented roads radiate from there or French Rocks which is near it The Position cannot therefore be said to be inconvenient for those who have to go to the Court on business

30/12/12

Put up map

30/1/13

13) It is certainly an unhealthy Place, and French Rocks would be better on

Cls 3/1/13

Int. Cy. Phy. C

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

C. 279

G R. S. 12] Notes

General and Revenue Secretariat. C/o File No. 82 of 1912-13.

Serial No.

that score. But then it is an insignificant village and has also greatly decayed. I think that Mandya is so not quite conveniently situated.

14) We may discuss the matter at a meeting & settle it definitely.

4/3/13

2nd Commaker

K. Deevan

4/3 Date 5/3

Vs.

7/3/13

8/3 Date 8/3

15) This may be discussed at a Council meeting

17.4.13 C.C.

C. Vas

16) Note for meeting

17/4

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

9

Extract from the Proceedings of the 298th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 21st, 23rd, 24th & 25th ~~19~~ April 1913.

25. Subject-(Clause of the Schedule).

Question of transferring the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam to a healthier station.

Opinion of the Council.

17)

The Council is of opinion that the transfer of the Court is not feasible for the present.

"Extract"

sdy. M. Visvesvaraya.
Dewan of Mysore.

Offg. Secretary to Govt.

GPB—1000—13-5-08

7. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. of 191

Serial No.	
	18) Submitted with Minutes & Council Proceedings 1st Counsellor WS 8/s
	19) The First Councillor's "final note" is herewith put up and Sahib. MS 12.5.13
3123 19.5.13	Dewan WS 12/s

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—65,000—17-6-12.

11

10) *Submitted to His Highness.*

M

I submit herewith the Final Note of the First Councillor regarding the transfer of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam to a healthier station. The Resolution of the Council that the transfer of the Court is not desirable for the present, may kindly be approved.

Page 9 of Notes

M. Krishnaraja

17th May 1913.

Final Note by the...First.....Councillor.

Subject:— Transfer of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam to a healthier place.

****

Flags B & C.

21) The Chief Court recommended that the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam may be transferred to a healthier station as Seringapatam was notoriously unhealthy.

22) Though it has to be admitted that Seringapatam is unhealthy, all the most convenient and frequented roads radiate from it. The place cannot therefore be said to be inconvenient to the litigant public. The Council is of opinion that the transfer of the Court is not desirable for the present. If attempts that are now being made to improve the health of the town do not succeed in any degree, the question may again be taken up for consideration.

H H Mayurundayya

10th May 1913.

1506

13

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Transfer of the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam to a healthier place.

No 1366
17.5.13

997

28)

Order.

Approved
~~KRW~~
23/5/13

Secretary
23.5.13.

B III
28/5

24) Draft order

P.T.6

R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | 65 File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No.	
	25) Subo with a draft order.
	Mg.-129 SN 6/6/13 7/6
	Dy Secy) SPR 7/6
	26) In view of the proposal of the District Judge having been backed by the Chief Court, and the draft may assign the sanitary reason for negativing it, if necessary. A draft is put up without however, quoting any reason. Dues & Stamp 7/6 SPR
	Sr Circular)
	27) Draft approved by First Cr. LB 9.6.13
	LB 10/6 Dues 10/6 SPR
	28) Issue 10/6
3	To the Regr Chief Court. No J 3828 d 13.6.13. Considers that the transfer of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam is not desirable for the present.
	To the Excise Court No J 3829 d 13.6.13 Forwards copy to the Excise Court with reference to Serial No 2

B 7/6

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—35,000—17-6-12.

No. 1207 Encl 2 one file
89

Chief Court of Mysore,
Bangalore, Dated 30th September 1912.

1/10/12.

From

The Registrar of the
Chief Court of Mysore.

DIARY No. 965

1912-1913
SECTION C5
FILE No. 84-12
SERIAL No. 1.

T o

The Secretary to Government
General and Revenue Departments.

S i r ,

Adverting to this Office letter No. 143/9 dated the 11th July last in the matter of the proposed removal of the Munsiff's court from Seringapatam to some other place I am directed to forward a copy of the Mysore District Judge's letter No. 1128/157 dated the 23rd Instant, together with the enclosures in original, urging the desirability of removing the court from Seringapatam which is notoriously unhealthy. The Officiating Chief Judge does not wish to give any opinion on the merits of the proposal at this stage, but the other two Judges consider that a good case is made out for the necessity of removing the court to a more healthy station. I am directed to enclose a copy of their minutes herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,

Registrar.

H.C.C.

181.

Cancelled 84-12-1

Letter No. 1128 / 157 dated 23rd September 1912, from the District Judge, Mysore, to the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, Bangalore.

-----:::0:::-----

Adverting to your letter No. 138/11 dated 11th July 1912, re the removal of the Seringapatam Munsiff's Court to some other place, I have the honour to state that I called for the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the members of the Mysore Bar and the Munsiff of Seringapatam in the matter.

2. Copies of replies received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the Munsiff of Seringapatam and the Secretary of the Mysore Bar Association are herein enclosed.

3. The views of each of the members of the Seringapatam Bar forwarded by the Munsiff are also enclosed, in original, for information.

4. A perusal of the above shows that the Deputy Commissioner Mysore, the members of the Mysore Bar and a majority of the members of the Seringapatam Bar are not in favour of the removal of the Court from Seringapatam while the Munsiff of Seringapatam is for its removal therefrom.

5. The representation from the people of Mandya for the removal of the Seringapatam Munsiff's Court to Mandya, has been forwarded to you already with this office No. 514/78 dated the 5th Ultimo.

6. Unhealthiness prevails over the whole Taluk of Seringapatam and the recent Census shows that there is an abnormal death-rate and a decreasing population in the Seringapatam Taluk as well as in the French Rocks Sub Taluk from the year 1901; whereas there is an increasing population in every one of the remaining taluks within the jurisdiction of the Seringapatam Munsiff's Court.

7.

7. The British troops at Seringapatam were removed to Bangalore in 1809 and the Native Regiment had to be quartered at French Rocks. This shows that Seringapatam has all along been unhealthy for the last 100 years and it has, as observed by Mr. Mahadevayya, become worse in recent times.

8. Dr. Smythe is said to have declared that more than 50% of the inhabitants examined by him had enlarged spleen and considering the unhealthiness of the place, the Railway authorities have given special allowances to their subordinates.

9. On account of its unhealthiness, many of the influential pleaders of Seringapatam live away fron the town and the Munsiff and a few of the officials live in Mysore and attend to their work in Seringapatam every day.

10. My predecessor Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer speaks of Seringapatam as follows : -

> " It is by nature a sickly malarial place
> and so long as the Cauvery surrounds it and
> flows over a semi-rocky bed, must remain so."

11. The Deputy Commissioner and the members of the Mysore and the Seringapatam Bar who are against the removal of the court, are also agreed that the climate of Seringapatam is unhealthy; but they say that if the Munsiff's Court is removed therefrom, the town will sink into insignificance and will be neglected. The Deputy Commissioner adds that larger resources have been secured ~~for~~ by the formation of a Municipality comprising both Seringapatam and Ganjam and that Government have sanctioned Rs.4,000/ this year with a promise of Rs. 1,000/- a year in future, for the improvement of the ~~xxxx~~ town, and that there is no reason to think that the ~~xxxx~~ town is past improvement.

12. He has also drawn my attention to the views of his predecessor

predecessor, Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, to the effect that investing the place with importance must necessarily precede attempts to improve the sanitation.

13. This doctrine appears to me to be a very doubtful one. To make a town sanitary appears to me the main step precedent to making it important.

14. Again the Deputy Commissioner says that neither the members of the Mysore and Seringapatam Bar nor the litigent public and the people of Seringapatam have applied for the removal. The Lawyers of the Mysore Bar do not stay at Seringapatam long but only for a few hours in a day and hence its unhealthiness does not affect them. If the court is removed to a distant place, they will be put to much inconvenience. Naturally the resident members of the Seringapatam Bar and other house-holders there do not desire the removal for they fear that if the court is removed their estate will depreciate in value.

15. The Deputy Commissioner further says that if the Court is to be transferred at all, it should be only in the interests of the Munsiff and his clerks and he observes that their hardship appears to be more imagined than real and that they are not the only public servants whose work lies in that locality, and that the Amildar and other Revenue and Police officers live and work at Seringapatam without the advantage possessed and fully availed of by the Munsiff and his clerks of limiting their stay to business hours and that the climate has not affected their usefulness as public servants or induced them to clamour for the transfer of their offices to other places.

16. The duties of the Amildar and other Executive officers give ample exercise and change of climate to them, whereas the work of the Munsiff is purely sedentary.

17. The hardship of the Munsiff and his establishment is real

and

5

and not imagined and the establishments of the Amildar and other officers also suffer just as much as that of the Munsiff's Court establishment. Their health is also materially affected and they do clamour for the transfer of their offices, but the clamour is disregarded. My authority is the Amildar himself, and my personal knowledge of the clerks of, at any rate, the Munsiff establishment, who say they spend 1/3 of their pay on medicines. Father Laurent, the resident Roman Catholic priest, will also corroborate me as to the great unhealthiness of the locality.

It is not convenient for the Munsiff and his establishment to live always at Mysore and carry on their work at Seringapatam efficiently. Much time is lost in transit and there additional expense which all of them cannot well afford.

19. Further, the Amildar has jurisdiction over only one Taluk and his office must necessarily be located at the Head Quarters of his Taluk; whereas the Munsiff has jurisdiction over 5 taluks and the court need not necessarily be located in Seringapatam alone. If it is located in a place which is convenient to the Munsiff, his officials, the litigant public and the members of the Bar, it is enough.

20. The members of the Mysore Bar observe that the unhealthy climate prevailing in the malnad has not been a reason for not locating Courts and Offices there and suggest that a transfer of the Munsiff and his officials once in three years would obviate the difficulty, if any.

21. Almost all the places in the malnad tracts are unhealthy and yet, there has to be a court there. If the court is located very far away from these parts, it will not be convenient for the litigant public. It is not the case here. Within an easy distance, there is Mandya to which the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam may conveniently be shifted.

k

22. In this connection, I beg to invite your attention to this office No. 514/78 dated 5th August 1912, already referred to forwarding for favourable consideration a memorial from the people of Mandya taluk praying that, for the reasons therein mentioned, the Court at Seringapatam may be transferred to Mandya.

23. Again the members of the Mysore ~~xxx~~ Bar say the mere removal of the court will not remedy the unhealthy condition of the locality. Neither will its retention. Moreover the point is not whether Seringapatam can be made healthy and its ancient somewhat exaggerated importance revived, but whether it is at present unhealthy that in the best interests of the Munsiff and his establishment and of the litigant public and the Bar, the court should be transferred to a healthier place. There is no necessity whatever to retain it in Seringapatam for it can quite conveniently be situated elsewhere either Mandya or French Rocks and the only reason for retaining it at Seringapatam is the sentimental one that if it is removed it will still further increase the decadence of the ~~xx~~ town, But nothing will ever revive the real, actual living importance of the town, even if it could be made comparatively healthy.

24. Important or not it is the plain duty of Government to take such steps as they can devise, and afford, to improve its healthiness. Its historical importance will remain the same whether its present unhealthiness continues or not.

25. So the only material question is, is Seringapatam really so unhealthy as to make the transfer of the court desirable?

Of that there can be no doubt whatever. In this connection, I beg to quote here the following extract from my predecessor's letter No. 1938/359 dated 29-11-1907, addressed to you:—

"Every Munsiff that served in Seringapatam has sufferred in health and Munsiffs like B. Narasimha Iyengar and C. Subba Rao have

7

have died of the evil effects of its depressing climate. Munsiff Mr. Jayarama Iyer was reduced to a skeleton and a timely transfer saved him. Mr. Sathyaji Rao, the sturdy son of a sturdy father so sufferred in health that in the interests of efficiency, I have permitted him to live in Mysore to avoid the nocturnal miasma of Seringapatam."

26. The fact that of necessity, courts have to be maintained in other unhealthy parts is of course no argument whatever for the retention of any other court in an unhealthy locality if it can conveniently ~~not~~ be transferred to a healthy one.

27. It is not the case that a triennial transfer of the Munsiff can meet the difficulty. The fact is beyond dispute that once the system is impregnated with Seringapatam malaria, it takes years for the victim to throw off its evil effects and in several cases those affected have been permanently invalided thereby.

28. It has been shewn above that conveniently to the Judge, the office, the Bar and the public the court can be transferred to a healthy locality.

29. There seems to me, therefore, no room for question that it ought to be so transferred and that without further delay.

(Sd)/- R. B. Plumer,
District Judge.

"C o p y"

REGISTRAR.

N. G.

Encl to Ct. Sk-12-1

M I N U T E S

Mr. Justice K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar

It is useless to ignore or minimise the fact that Seringapatam is notoriously unhealthy, and as such unfit to remain any longer as the headquarters of a hardworking sedentary institution like the court of a Munsiff. Sentiment and vested interests may have their weight; but they ought not to be the main determining factors in settling a question which concerns so intimately the efficient performance of work in the interests of the litigant public of the whole area within the Court's jurisdiction. Mandya, or for the matter of that French Rocks (which is the headquarters of the Revenue Division), is at least as centrally situated as Seringapatam, and incomparably more healthy; and either of them may, in my opinion, be selected as the new headquarters of the Munsiff's court.

Mr. Justice E. H. W a l l a c e

I think the District Judge has made out a good case for removal and recommend it, if the Government is prepared to meet the cost. Probably French Rocks, as the Sub Division Headquarters, is the better place for the location of the court.

'Copy'

REGISTRAR

H.C.C.

187

Courts No 84-12-1.

9

No 1731.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District,
Dated, Mysore 6th September 1912.

From.

K. Krishna Iyer Esquire
Offg Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

To. R. B. Plummer Esquire.
District Judge, Mysore

Enclosures to Mysore D.C's Letter No 1128 dated 28.9.12

Sir.

With reference to your number 138 dated 11/12th July 1912, regarding the removal of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam, I have the honor to give below my opinion in the matter as requested.

There can be no question about the need for improving Seringapatam and restoring it to the position due to its sacred and historical associations and its natural advantages of situation.

22

Successive Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Sub Division officers of French Rocks have, I believe, been unanimous on the subject and Mr

Mr. M. Kanthavajiers strongly
urged after full and care-
ful consideration, that the
Head Quarters of the French-
Rocks Sub Division
should be shifted to
Serrigapatam and that
the Deputy Amildar of
French Rocks should on
the abolition of the Sub
Taluk (which was recommended,
be posted there to assist
the Amildars. He thought
that investing the place with
importance must necessarily
precede attempts to improve
its sanitation and that the
inclusion of Serrigapatam
and Ganjam in one ——
Municipality would not
only furnish funds for
sanitary improvements
but result in the two
places being welded into
a compact and vigorous
town by the springing up
of houses on the healthy
and open high ground
between them.

While

While the desirability of improving Serrigapatam is undeniable, there is no reason to think that it is past improvement. It must, I think, be the opinion of all who have inspected Serrigapatam carefully street by street that its insalubrity which report has as usual exaggerated, is at least as much the result of cumulative neglect of sanitation as of incurable defects of situation. Larger resources have been secured by the formation of a Municipality comprising both Serrigapatam and Ganjam and Government have been pleased to sanction a subvention from State Funds of Rs 4000/- for this year with a promise of Rs 1000/- a year in future for the purpose of sanitary improvements. There is no doubt that the construction of public buildings on the Maidan between Serrigapatam and Ganjam would hasten the building of houses there, and the union of the two towns into a compact whole.

Under

Under these circumstances the removal of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam appears to me a measure which nothing short of absolute necessity could justify and I fail to see the overpowering necessity at present. The change must be either in the interests of the bar and the public, or of the Munsiff and his establishment. The lawyers who practise in the Court are with a few exceptions, residents of Seringapatam or Mysore. The former are naturally averse to the removal of the Court from their town and the latter need not, thanks to a convenient railway service, remain long enough there to be injured by the climate. The same may be said of the parties and witnesses. They only remain in Seringapatam long enough to finish their legal business and would

naturally

naturally attach less import-
-ance to its climate than to
its accessibility and convenience
for temporary sojourn. It
seems then that if the removal
of the Court is to be urged at
all, it should be in the —
interests of the Suitors and
his clerks. Their hardship
appears to me more imagined
than real. They are not the
only public servants whose
work lies in that reputed
unsalubrious climate. The
Amildar and other Revenue
and Police officers and
establishments live and work
at Seringapatam, without
the advantage, possessed
and fully availed of, by the
Suitors and his clerks, of
limiting their stay to
business hours. The climate
has not affected their use-
fulness as public servants,
or induced them to clamour
for the transfer of their
offices to other places. It
is not clear why the Suitors
Court should be supposed
to require exceptional treat-
-ment inconsistent with
the admittedly important
object of improving and
restoring

restoring Seringapatam. The proposed removal of the Court from Seringapatam would involve considerable expenditure. This money would be far more beneficially bestowed on the permanent sanitary improvement of the town; and as public good is the criterion for public expenditure. it certainly would be investing money in the best and largest interests of the people.

I am for the above reasons, firmly convinced that the removal of the Munsiffs Court from Seringapatam would be inexpedient, expensive, and unnecessary, from whichever stand point it may be viewed.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
Servant.
B.J. K. Krishna Iyer.
Offg: Deputy Commissioner.
Mysore District.

"Copy"

District Judge

OK

Encl to Ch. 84-12-1 15

Note on the removal of the Court.

1. Seringapatam was undoubtedly a very large city in the time of Tippu Sultan. Just before its fall in 1799, in the Fourth Mysore War, the population is estimated to have been at least 150.000. But after the conclusion of the war, the capital was removed to Mysore; and this event really marked the beginning of the decline of the Mahamadan Capital.

Seringapatam naturally lost its pre-eminent position being abandoned by the restored royal family, and thence forward became a ruined city. Within one year after the fall of Seringapatam, the population was reduced to 32,000. In 1852 it was 12,744 and in 1871 it was only

only 10,594. In 1901 it was still lower being 8584; and in 1911 it was only 7049. Unhealthiness prevails in the whole Taluk, and the following Talukwar Statement, which has been prepared from the statistics published in the Mysore Gazette dated 30th March 1911, Shows that there is an abnormal death rate and decreasing population in the Seringapatam Taluk as well as in the Sub-Taluk of French Rocks. from the year 1901, whereas there is an increasing population in every one of the remaining Taluks.

Taluks	Number in 1901	Number in 1911	Difference	
			Number	Percentage
Seringapatam	58,932	54,655	-4,277	-7·26
French Rocks	29,759	28,778	- 981	-3·30
Mandya	115,574	127,714	+ 12,140	+10·50
Nagamangala	76,581	79,992	+3,411	+4·45
Krishnarajpet	102,816	107,513	+4,697	+4·57
Malvalli	101,779	108,419	+6,640	+6·52

2. Owing to the increased unhealthiness of Seringapatam, the British troops were removed to Bangalore in 1809, and the native Regiment had to be quartered at French Rocks. It is abundantly clear from the above facts that Seringapatam has all along been unhealthy for the last 100 years, and it needs no argument to state that it has become worse in recent times and that the population is rapidly declining. Malaria is the common complaint of every home and it is written on the face of almost every other man who can be met with in Seringapatam or Paschimavahini; and Doctor Smythe, the Senior Surgeon, is said to have declared that more than 50 per cent of the inhabitants examined by him had Spleen. The notorious unhealthiness of Seringapatam and

and Paschimavahini has induced the Railway authorities to give a Special allowance to the Railway Servants in both the Stations in order to enable them to maintain a higher Standard of comfort to resist malaria, though it has to be observed that the poor officials of this Court were not Similarly fortunate in this respect.

Two influential Pleaders (Mr. Mylariah and Mr. N. SubbaRao) lived for many years, by building new houses, near the French Rocks Railway station in order to avoid Seringapatam climate, one of whom is now dead and the other has abandoned the profession. Their example was soon followed by others, and Mr. B. NarasingaRao, who is a member of the Mysore Legislative Council, has built a

a very substantial house near the
same Railway station. Mr. M. Ramanna
Advocate, also built a house there,
and another pleader is said to have
acquired a site for building a house.
Again, two more pleaders (Mr. Subrahmanya
Iyer and Mr. Venkata Rama Rao) are
actually living in Mandya which
has a reputation for very good climate
and is also a Railway station with
a rising population; and one other
pleader (Mr. S. Rama Rao) abandoned
Seringapatam and settled in Mysore
only recently. There is rank vegetation
everywhere, and the process of natural
decay is going on unimpeded from
upwards of a century. The arts and
industries which had once made
Seringapatam famous have all
disappeared, and petty trade and
paddy cultivation are the only occupations
of the people. History furnishes very

few

few instances of cities, once conquered and destroyed in war and finally abandoned, retaining their original prosperity. Considering its past history and the present situation of Seringapatam, it appears to me that it is impracticable to radically alter the climatic conditions of the place and to rescue the town from the operation of the inevitable law under which it is perishing.

3. Those who plead for the retention of the court at Seringapatam under any circumstances, curiously overlook the fact that it is of the utmost importance that the presiding judge and the officials of the court should be able to command good health in order to satisfactorily discharge their duties. The retention or removal of the court cannot be made to depend entirely on the views entertained by the people of one single town. It is not purely

purely a local matter. It affects the population of all the 5 Taluks over which this court exercises Civil Juris-diction, and cannot be associated with the local conditions of any particular place. What the litigant really requires is Speedy justice, and it is entirely to his interest to have the court in a place where the judge, the members of the Bar and the officials will not have to contend against an enervating and irresistible malarial climate. Ill-health and efficiency can never go together, and it is very difficult even for the most energitic men to resist Seringapatam climate for more than a few months in Spite of all possible precautions. The presiding judges of this court are always under a great disadvantage Since they have to contend against a bad climate and also to cope with a very heavy and taxing file, and I

See

See no reason why such a dis-
ability should be allowed to
continue if it can be possibly
avoided. In my own opinion, it
is highly undesirable to retain
the court at Seringapatam any
longer and it deserves to be removed
to a healthy place at the earliest
possible opportunity in the interests
of the judges, the members of the
Bar, the officials, and the litigant
public.

4. Among the members of the
local Bar, 4 are in favour of
removing the court and 7 are
against it. Most of them admit
that the place is unhealthy, and
those who are in favour of removal
have given a full and detailed
account of their personal
experiences of, and sufferings
from, the climate of Seringapatam.

The

The written opinions of the members of the Bar, and a printed memorial from the residents of manoja praying for the removal of the court to manoja are herewith submitted for perusal.

Sd/ P. Mahadevayya
Munsiff of
Seringapatam.

16.8.1912
Seringapatam

"Copy"

R B Lumsey.
District Judge.
MK

Encl to No 1 & 5

The Mysore Bar Association.

Regarding the question of removal of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam to some other place owing to the unhealthy nature of the town, the Association, at a general meeting held on the 28th July 1912, came to the conclusion that the said Court be not removed from Seringapatam for the following reasons:-

At the outset it may be stated that so far as the members of this Association are concerned, their opinion simply echoes that of the client population interested in the question.

Firstly, neither the residents of Seringapatam, nor those of its suburbs viz:, Ganjam, Kirangur etc, who are immediately and deeply interested in the question, have and had no complaint about the unhealthiness of the place as a ground for the removal of the Court from that place. The litigants and

and parties that frequent the Court for a day or two from the mofussil, in whose interests and for whose benefit the Court exists have no reason to complain and have not complained of the inconvenience in any way of the location of the Court at Seringapatam; on the other hand, the existence of the Court there furnishes the Court going population excellent and frequent opportunities to exercise their instinctive sentiments of devotion, to have baths in the Sacred Cauvery, to visit the temples, the Gumbaz, the historical tombs of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan &c in addition to their business in the Court.

Secondly, the Complaint for the removal of the Court must therefore emanate from Sources other than the Complaints of the residents and the client public. If the step of the removal of the Court from the place be intended

intended for the benefit of the Munsiff and a few of the officials of the Court, then this Association is of opinion that the same argument of unhealthiness applies with greater force to the Offices of the Amildar, the Sub Registrar, and other public institutions such as the School, the Dispensary, the Police and the Railway Station &c. with a larger number of officials at Seringapatam; and this Association is not aware of any complaint by them about the retention of those Courts and Offices there, nor of any proposal to remove them to some other place.

Thirdly, if on the other hand all the above Offices have to be shifted on the ground of "Unhealthiness", it is apprehended that the historical town of Seringapatam would be deserted by a large number of people and its condition reduced to less than the Condition of an insignificant village.

Fourthly, the mere removal of the

Munsiff's

Munsiff's Court will not remedy the unhealthy Condition of the locality. The unhealthy climate prevailing in the Malnad has not been a reason for not locating Courts and offices there. A transfer of the Munsiffs and the Officials once in three years would obviate the difficulty, if any.

Fifthly, this Munsiff's Court was located at Mandya prior to 1880; whence it was removed to Seringapatam for the convenience of the litigant public. About 20 to 25 Munsiffs have lived and worked here with their staff of officials for more than a quarter of a century. As soon as the Munsiff's Court was located at Seringapatam people from the mofussil came to settle in the place, and improvements were effected in various directions viz; a road to the west of the town was opened at a Cost of Rs. 3000/-. Sree Chamarajendra Memorial Hall and the Bathing Ghat were Constructed

Constructed at a Cost of Rs. 20,000 & 40,000 ~ respectively; the Court house was newly built and a pretty large sum has been sanctioned and allotted for the judge's quarters and the putting up of a Compound wall: The Sole remedy for the un-healthiness of the locality would consist, in the opinion of this Association, in further improving the Sanitary Condition of the town, rather than the removal of the Courts and offices for fear of ~ insanitation. The Association also apprehends that the Cost of establishing a new place and a new Court House with all its appurtenances may not be less than the Cost of improving the Sanitary Condition of the remaining portion of the town.

(True Copy)

Sd/- K. Chandrasekharaiah

Secretary, Bar Association, Mysore.

Copy

R B Rumsey.

District Judge.

WP. ~

Opinions of the members of the Bar in favour of removal of court from Seringapatam

(1) Mr. S. Venkata Rama Rao

(2) " C. Venkataramayya

(3) " M. Narasimha Iyengar

(4) " S. Rama Rao

Rec 22.7.12

Circle to ch. 84-12-1

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Seringapatam "
22.7.12

To

P. Mahadevayya Esqre
B.A.-B.L.
Munsiff
Seringapatam

Sir,

In the matter of my opinion — regarding the retention or transfer of the — Court, at or from Seringapatam

— ‹ —

Having had an experience of Seringa- -patam life for a period of six years, I beg — to submit my humble opinion which is as — follows:— Anything ~~life~~ like perfect health is a rare Commodity in Seringapatam. Sickness, pale face, weakness, delicate health and such others are the prominent features of Seringapatam climate. In short, maintaining of one's health at Seringapatam is a matter of endeavour. Even my brethren who are attached to the place on account of their birth in it, life in it from their — infancy, possessing property in or near to Seringapatam and such other Considerations, cannot deny that some of them are using warm water for drink and taking all possible precaution against the illness

for

for which the place has been notorious.
Even some of my educated brethren,
while perfectly alive to the harmful —
climate, appear to subordinate their
interest to secure perfect health, to their
other interests in life. A so-called best
life at Seringapatam is unenviable
by any who has the brains to consider —
the endeavour that is required to main-
-tain the health at Seringapatam,
the frequent illness that one becomes
subject to, and the need to frequently
apply to Doctor's or Physician's aid and
yet not becoming restored to perfect
health. When there is a change of place
for some short time as one month at
least, from Seringapatam to any healthy
place, the face clearly indicates the —
change and healthy sign. What a pity —
it is that life's best charms i.e —
an easy going life (in the matter of health)
and perfect health are much wanting
at Seringapatam! Doctor Smythe during
his late inspection of Seringapatam —
Taluk, has observed that one-half of
the persons examined by him at Seringapatam
had an enlarged spleen and the cases of —
enlarged spleen were 10 % more at paschima-
-Vahini, which is a place about a mile from

Seringapatam

Seringapatam. The said Doctor appears to have also said that the people of Seringapatam should walk 10 miles a day to keep up perfect health. Experience tells us that facilities for water supply in Seringapatam, may be increased by the introduction of pipes, but nothing perceptible can be done in the matter of improving the health of the place. A new comer comes half-spirited to Seringapatam and by the time he leaves it, he finds himself almost spiritless, having endured frequent illness or with the health of himself or that of any of his family members shattered. So much about the health of the place.

2. Regarding the transfer of the Court, How the Judges of the Court like the place is an important matter for consideration. So far as I am aware, Judges have shewn a disposition to reside at Mysore rather than at Seringapatam. It is the same case with some of the subordinate officials also. officials that live at Seringapatam do so against their will but to save the trouble of moving to and fro if they should stop elsewhere.

As regards local pleaders, Two of the eminent

2

eminent Lawyers actually lived near the Frenchrocks Railway Station, after their long experience of Seringapatam life. As for my humble self, for the past 2 years, I have been residing at Mandya as Seringapatam Wrecked the health of one of my boys. one pleader lives at Mandya, one left for Tumkur and two other for Nanjangud, all dreading the climate.

As for legal practitioners in Mysore

Occasionally, a few of them attend the Munsiff's Court at Seringapatam for a few hours and in the evening they go back to Mysore. Nearer is the Court for them, the greater is their advantage. Their advantage, must for the purpose of Consideration, come next to the advantage of litigants, officers, officials and Local pleaders. It is sufficient if they can Command as much advantage as that had for a Bangalore advocate going to Tumkur Court or a moffusil civil Court.

As for litigants Seringapatam, unlike many other places having a civil Court, has a river and therefore plentifully answers the water-supply demand of the litigants. But, a river is not of absolute Necessity for litigants. It is enough if they (the litigants) can have the water Convenience

that

that is available for litigants going to Tumkur and Chikballapur Courts.

If the Court is to be kept near Frenchrocks Railway Station, water convenience and shelter for litigants has to be considered. So also, the nearness of a Govt Treasury. If the Court is to be kept in the Frenchrocks town, ordinary water convenience and shelter can be had for litigants. But, the Govt Treasury will be far away. Excepting for Seringapatam Taluk, Frenchrocks Rly Station or the town is nearer to all other Taluks viz Mandya, Nagamangala, Krishnarajapet and Malvalli. If the Court is to be kept at Mandya, water convenience and shelter for litigants can be had, with increasing facilities in future in these respects, and the Govt Treasury is at hand. Excepting for Seringapatam Taluk, Mandya is nearer to Mandya, Nagamangala and Malvalli Taluks. Litigants from Krishnarajapet Taluk will have to take train for Mandya at Frenchrocks instead of to Seringapatam as at present. As for the general public at Seringapatam

Formerly, the Munsiff's Court was at Mandya Mandya has lost what Seringapatam has gained. Mandya is a first class Taluk like Seringapatam or Mysore. Mandya

Taluk

Taluk has 14,000 and odd more population than Seringapatam Taluk (including the Srirangapatna Sub-Taluk). Because Seringapatam has the natural facility of a river and the river channels, an increased rate of taxation per acre of wet land brings in about half a lakh of rupees revenue more than Maudya Taluk. What led to the removal of Court from Maudya to Seringapatam, is what I am unable to comprehend. The Court may as well be brought back to Maudya.

General

If I put the following questions to myself, the answers that suggest to my mind are in the negative (1) Do officers and officials generally feel glad at their transfer to Seringapatam (2) Do they generally feel sorry at their transfer from Seringapatam and (3) Do they generally live whole-heartedly at Seringapatam. For Seringapatam to have become historically important, the present condition of ill-health could not have existed formerly. As time advanced, the unhealthy condition too, must have increased so much so that barely one-half of the former population exists today. Officers and officials are generally the newcomers to the place. Seringapatam brings sickness to them and until they become inured to the climate, the

Sickness

sickness is very often repeated. It
should be they and all those who value
health more than everything else in
their life (whom Seringapatam climate
affects) who have to welcome the change
of Court from Seringapatam to a healthy
and convenient place like Mandya
where the present Court had been once
located.

I remain
Sir,
Your most obedient
servant

Abdul Lateef
Reader

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Rec. 30.7.12

To

P. Mahadevayya Esq. Ba. Bl
Munsiff
Seringapatam.

Sir

The undersigned begs to submit his candid opinion with regard to the removal of the Seringapatam Munsiff's Court and requests his honour to recommend to the Honourable the District Judge what he thinks proper in the matter after bestowing his best attention on this important subject.

That this old and dilapidated town is so unhealthy that its residents including the legal practitioners attached to this Court are reduced to nearly one half in so short a period as 12 or 15 years, is a sufficient proof for anybody to declare it as such

It is the private opinion of one and all of its people, that no amount of improvement can get rid of malaria from the town, and even if the Government of His Highness the Maharaja undertakes it on account of its love towards the people, it would be nothing but a waste of money and the health of its people would in no way be improved.

Coming now directly to the personal experience of the undersigned, he cannot describe in detail without shedding tears what all the difficulties and troubles he met, the cares and anxiety he felt, the calamities and destructions he had to undergo during his full 25 years experience in the town

People knowing the state of the town full well and having had its sad experience, are sending memorials after memorials to H.H. the maharaja, His Excellency the Dewan and to all the heads of departments for the retention of the Court urging that the town is not so unhealthy as is supposed to be. For they fear that if the Court is removed from the place, their properties will decrease in value and their personal professions will suffer.

The undersigned begs to be excused for submitting that their notions are wrong; their fear is groundless and their opinion is interested. The value of the properties neither increases nor decreases by the transfer of the Court from the place; and there was no munsiff's Court here before the year 1880. On the other hand several professions have already begun to suffer for want of competition. For keen competition, there must be good health.

Therefore the best men to give opinion in this matter are the judges and officials who were once working here and the judges and officials who are working at present-

It is of everyday occurance that cases are being unavoidably adjourned on account of the illness of the lawyers, the officials or the judges. What is it due to? The reason is not far to seek. It is due to the bad climate of the town.

Your honor knows it well that the clients are the losers; they not only lose more money, but also their time by coming to Court often and often whereas the judges and officials will lose their good health and sometimes their precious lives too.

Therefore the undersigned begs to submit in the interest of thousands of suitors and the witnesses most of whom are unable to bear upon the right cause for the delay in the disposal of their cases and whose convenience the benign Government of H.H. the maharaja is eagerly seeking after, in the interest of several officials who are working in this Court with great difficulties and disadvantages till they are entitled for transfers, in the interest of the judges and the officials who have to come and work here at the cost of their health and lastly in the interest of all the residents of the place most of whom eat only one meal per day and drink always lukewarm water on account of the unhealthiness of the place, that the munsiff's Court of Sivagangai may be removed from the place and located at French Rocks Station where

is not far from Seringapatam which is
the common meeting place for all the people
of the five Talugs over which this Court
has jurisdiction, which has already risen
in importance on account of the huge
amount which is being built at Kannam-
body and where the atmosphere is so
pure and dry as to cheer up the malaise
stricken people of the place.

I remain Sir
your most obedient
servant

30.7.12

C N Gundappa
Mendes

In compliance with the request contained in your note calling upon the members of the Bar to give an expression of their views in the matter of the removal of the Munsiff Court at Seringapatam I respectfully beg to state as follows:

The question under consideration is a very old one and has been more than once before the Chief Court of the Government for their serious consideration. That, by its very situation, the place is highly malarial and notoriously unhealthy a fact which cannot be disputed at all. On the other hand it is said that some parts of towns like Bangalore and Mysore even becoming malarial and this alone is not such as cause as could be very seriously urged as a ground for the removal of the Court. The answer to this is simple. In other places remedial measures could be adopted effectively but not so in the case of Seringapatam. The

adoption of any methods to improve the insanitary condition is pronounced to be impracticable if not impossible. Medical officers of high repute & officers of administration who had special opportunities of knowing Seringapatam have been of opinion that the natural difficulties in the way of improvement are highly insuperable

It is no exaggeration to say that the major portion of the people mostly male & school boys have been suffering from enlargement of Spleen. The malarial fever with which many suffer all the year round completely prostrates the sufferer and altogether renders him unfit to attend to daily avocations for some months even after he is cured. In a word the effect of malaria is written on the face

of all or nearly all of the town people
When it is announced that an officer
is to be in charge of the Court he considers
it as his misfortune and obeys the order
as he could not help doing it
The majority of the Judges who have
the privilege of presiding over the Court
in times past have bitterly complained
against the unhealthy condition of the
place and their consequent inability to
cope with the heavy file of the Court their
continued stay in the place for at
least a year or two has so often com-
pletely shattered their health as to
restore them to their former condition
Then this is the case with the Judges
who draw handsome salaries
the sufferings of the poor Clerks
can better be imagined than
described. Their small pays

are hardly sufficient to make both ends meet and cannot be expected to command necessary comforts and take precautionary measures against malaria. Often they are compelled to pay heavy doctors bills or suffer. The presiding judge, the official staff, and the members of the Bar form one body and each of these must work with energy & zeal to render real help to litigant.

The residential members of the Bar, by reason of their position and resources command required comforts to a more or less extent and may manage to live in such a way as to mitigate, if not to avoid, the deadly effects of malaria.

The Court has a very heavy file all the year round & under the natural climate of the place aids the working members materially it is impossible to do full justice & Suitors are render their Substantial relief.

The prevailed unhealthy condition of the place very much impedes the progress of the Courts work as the Judge & the officials will not have incentive to work with the result that parties and witnesses who come to Court will have to return to their homes with feelings of disappointment

The town of Seringapatam is steadily on the decrease in Population and importance. There is no Trade Commerce or industry of any Kind and the place does not afford any inducements for any enterprising

pursuits the death-rate is abnormally high and there is no prospect of any hope of the town being radically improved.

Under the above stated circumstances, I am of humble opinion that the removal of the Cant to a healthier locality is highly desirable in the interests of the Litigant public and request you to be kind enough to answer the reference in the matter with your full and strong support urging the desirability of the transfer of the Cant

I Remain Sir
Your most obedient Servant
Municipal Magistrate
1.8.12

48

Rec'd 18

To

The Mun.ff of Seringapatna.

Honored Sir.

In giving my opinion on the question of removing S Patna (next to any other place, I must have to state that the far spread curse of the climate of the place is not without foundation

For leaving that the inhabitants of Patna & Mysore were not being forced to leave their homes, for temporary sheds, in Open and distant places for Plague, which I hated from the very beginning I determined to stop in Patna & persue my profession there.

On coming to the French Rock's Railway Station, I happened to meet 2 of my old good friends Mr. Mylariah, who is no more. & Mr. Soobbaraw who has given up the profession

Both these were the then standing Pleasers of the Patna War when I revealed my Object to them they stood dumb struck for a time & they then asked me to enquire my last visit them & there before I entered the Fort Gate. This puzzled me to a certain extent on questioning them how they remained in Patna for such a great length of time & still dared to threaten me. They said they had several battles against the climate, in each of which they were severely wounded & that in the end they were driven or forced to leave their boundary and have to select their colony near the Station, though I found it to be true, I did not give heed to their honest advice as I had come away with all my boy & baggage I entered the Town - For the 1st 6 months, myself and my family members had no complaints

However I noted that many of the houses contained one or two patients & in the Court house also 2-3-or 4 ailing under some complaint or the other & hardly doing any work.

By the sight of these things, in the heart of the Town & the advice given to me near the Station house I was forced to take the greatest precaution possible and to observe the strictest distr.

What after 6 months? With all my precaution? I caught the same contagion as my neighbours. I began to lose both physical & with power by gradation - & about the middle of the 3d year of my going there, I was forced to run away to Mysore in a very precarious condition, my friends having given up all hopes of me. My recovery in Mysore was not easily It took me full one year to leave my bed & move about. From my own experience of about 2½ years in Patna, I am convinced that Patna is no fit place for persons to stop there, for more than 6 months - What in Court? every day I used to see 3 or 4 officials suffering from some complaint or other & quite unable to work - The pity of it is that all the officials were not laid ridden, at one and the same time, So as to necessitate the closing of the Court for the day But each of them runs the richly paid Munsiff had his own turn once in every 3 months at least

Such being the case what work can be expected from the poorly paid officials? No doubt people who were born or brought up from their infancy in that place may hold on a little longer. What even then? - At first when I entered the Town I thought that the bad state as it existed then must be the effect of that season in particular: here again I committed another blunder, for year after year, month after months one day after day I used to observe the same phenomena

The question of removing the Court to any other place was raised twice, but, they said it was given up solely, through the influence of a very few individuals who own houses in the Town or land in the neighbourhood

The grounds they were against the proposal are either shallow or do not concern the Court or the litigent public, but, based upon some misapprehension that they will be put to great inconvenience - This does not seem landable, seeing that the whole court & its accessories will have to suffer for the sake of two or three persons.

It is a well known fact that the work of a court depends much upon the members of the Establishment - It is only when the Court work goes on smoothly and without obstruction that the object with which a Court is constituted is fulfilled. Hence it is most desirable that the health of the Court servants should first be looked into.

Almost the whole of the Court Staff being composed of persons of different distant places & they are to serve for more than 6 months which is the maximum time, during which they can retain their usual strength or spirit and after the expiration of the said period they begin to lose their vitality in proportion to their stay; I am of opinion that the removal of the Munsiff Court at Patna to any other better place is most necessary.

Govt. Order 84-12 / 54

Opinions of the members of the Bar against removal of Court from Seringapatam

(1) Mr B. Narasinga Rao.

(2) " G. Devoji Rao.

(3) " K. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

(4) " P. Shama Rao.

(5) " C. Krishna Murthy Rao.

(6) " G. V. Narasimha Iyengar.

(7) " B. S. Venkatasubbayya

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B. Narasinga Rao
First Grade Pleader and Member
Mysore Legislative Council

Rec'd 23.7.12

Seringapatam,
23rd July 1912.

To,

P Mahadevayya Esqre BA BL
Munsiff
Seringapatam.

Sir

With reference to a letter from the Registrar of the Hon'ble Chief Court to the District Judge of Mysore, calling for opinions as to the advisability of shifting the Munsiff's Court from this place, you have been pleased to call for the individual opinions of the members of the bar & in pursuance thereof, I have the honor to offer, my humble views on the subject as detailed hereunder.

This Court was formerly located at Maddur. The Govt: finding that place quite unsuited for the location of the Court & with a view to improve & enhance the importance of Seringapatam & also considering the facilities & conveniences, this place is supposed afford to the litigant public, transferred the Court to this place more than 30 years ago.

53 54

B. Narasinga Rao
First Grade Pleader and Member
Mysore Legislative Council

Seringapatam,

191

After the transfer of the Court to Seringapatam, the place was considerably improved, new extentions were laid out at a great cost a no: of costly houses were built & the business in Court increased so much so that this Court reached the standard of one of the first class Courts of importance.

With a view to lessen the work of this Court to give some relief to the munsiff, the Govt. have lately withdrawn 3 hoblees from the jurisdiction of this Court.

After plague broke out in 1899, large no: of persons died of that epidemic, the prevalance of which was a universal calamity all over the state. no place however healthy has escaped from the ravages of this dire disease.

Besides this circumstance I fail to see how the place can be marked out so unhealthy as to necessitate the removal of the Court from this place. I do not mean to say that there are no malarious fever cases at all in Seringapatam, but I can unhesitatingly say that Malaria is not prevailing to such an appreciable extent as to abandon the place altogether. Even the best of places in the state cannot be considered to be absolutely free from Malaria.

54 27

B. Narasinga Rao
First Grade Pleader and Member
Mysore Legislative Council.

Seringapatam,
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The Seringapatam Municipality covers over a large area with a population of nearly 7000. None of these are prepared to abandon the place on the ground of the supposed intolerable unhealthiness. On the other hand the people consider it to be a previlge to live in a place where there is sacred river Cavery & renowned Ranganatha temple. The parties & witnesses who come in large numbers every day find this place most convenient for their short stay. because they have the river, temples & a no: of resting places. They have no sort of complaint about the health of the place. but on the other hand they consider it a pleasure to come to this place & even stay a few days on account of the peculiar advantages the place can afford to them.

Besides, just outside the Fort, there is a beautiful & well laid out park known as Daria Dowlet Bagh, for the purpose of recreation.

Having been a resident of this place for upwards of 30 years & come in contact with a large no: of client population of all the 5 talukas attached to this Court, I may safely voice the views of the litigant public by saying that they are entirely in favor of the Court being stationed here.

55

B. Narasinga Rau
First Grade Pleader and Member
Mysore Legislative Council

Seringapatam,

191

If the Court is shifted from this place the trade of the town will suffer, most of the costly houses will become untenanted & the people will be put to an untold loss. Further, the importance of the place both from religious & historical point of view will be greatly lessened & the town will naturally be neglected & in course of time become deserted too.

When the residents of the place are not only not in favor of the removal of the Court from this place, but also have, I hear, protested against the removal by submitting memorials to the authorities concerned and when the litigant public of the 5 Taluks over which this Court exercises jurisdiction, have not complained about the unhealthiness of the place, it passes ones comprehension to know, the source from which the complaint may have emanated.

The agitation for further improvement of the sanitation & water supply of the town & also the transfer of the Subdivision Office from Frenchrocks to Seringapatam is still being kept up & the people are not despondent of our sympathetic Govt. complying with their prayer gradually. As a preliminary measure the Govt: have lately sanctioned Rs 40000 out of the provincial

B. Narasinga Rao.
First Grade Pleader and Member
Mysore Legislative Council

Seringapatam

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funds for effecting minor improvements in the sanitation of the town of Rs 6000/ annually as a recurring expenditure under that head.

Under these circumstances, I am strongly of opinion that the removal of the Court from this place would not be for the public good & on the other hand it would seriously inconvenience the litigant public.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient servant.
B. Narasinga Rao

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Rec'd 1.8.12

Seringapatam
July 31. 1912

No. 10.

The Secretary
to
Government
Seringapatam

Sir -

Re the proposed clearance of the Government Canal from Seringapatam to Arasi Kere Place, I beg to submit as follows:-

The proposed clearance, if accomplished, will directly lead to the rejuvenation of this historic town. The place is now as bad as it generally is represented to be; and its unhealthiness is being magnified-ent by the choking of this canal and religious important-ance is not felt to be abandoned, and deserves to be improved. The Government have thought it expedient to improve the place and have sanctioned Rs 4000 for immediate improvements, with an additional grant of Rs 1000 per year in subsequent years. It is also in contemplation to supply pure water by means of pipes. The authorities have been, of recent years, becoming conscious of the drainage, which is at present neglected, and with its improvement

expected through the active co-operation of its citizens, there is no doubt that the sanitation will materially improve in the near future -

The convenience of visitors, who are the main-stay of the Court, must form the primary, if not the sole, consideration for the retention or transfer of the Court - It may be safely asserted without fear of contradiction, that Simla is the most apposite place for the convenience of clients, as regards accomodation, water, means &c, as can be readily seen from the circumstance that Bhandya was tried as an experiment, and the Court shifted therefrom after a short period of a couple of years - Being Bhandya or French-Rocks furnishes the least amount of convenience to the client population, and the absolute place of French-Rocks can hardly be placed in comparision with this place -

The transfer of the Durrandhi Court may be expected, if at all, to be more beneficial to the officials of the Court - But the convenience of thousands of visitors cannot be sacrificed to the supposed advantage of a few officials numbering half-a-dozen -

I am of opinion that the transfer of the Durrandhi Court

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prime Serjeant, is neither necessary
nor advisable —

I beg to remain
Sir
Your most obedient Servant
G. Denman
1st Grade Pleader

Rec 1.8.12

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To P. Mahadevayya Esqr. B.A. B.L.

Munsiff, Seringapalam.

Sir:

Seringapalam is a historically important place. Had it not been for the location of the Munsiff's Court here, it would have lost its importance long ago, and would have been reduced to an insignificant village. The town being very near to the Capital and connected by Railway, the client population can attend to their business in Court and other business also with great convenience. The town affords many advantages to the litigant public on account of its position and surroundings

And so, I am of opinion that the Court must be retained at Seringapatam.

I beg to remain

Sir

your most obedient Servant;

K. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

rec
1.8.12

1-8-12
Seringapatam

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2o

The Amuff.
Seringapatam

Sir

I beg to submit that the removal of Seringapatam Amuff's Court from this place to some other place is not at all desirable for the following reasons! - -

Seringapatam was once a splendid and magnificent town consisting of one lac of houses and was also the Capital of Mysore Territories

Though it is reduced now, yet it has not lost its

importance. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of India. Whenever Viceroys, Governors, and also high Officers, both Europeans as well as Indians come to Mysore, they will never be satisfied unless and until they visit Seringapatam and study its history.

Seringapatam is the most convenient place for the client population who have never put forth any sort of complaint against the place and the people of the town do not complain. I beg Sir, I am at a loss to know, why and how this undesirable thing was brought to the notice of the Government the people have submitted their memorials to the Government for the

retention of the Munsiff's
court here. Serrugapatam
can easily be improved
in point of health as well as
in wealth. and it is also
under the favourable
consideration of the Government

On the other hand,
it is very desirable that the
offices of Sub Division and
also Sub Magistrate, French Rocks.
should be removed to Serrugapatam

For these reasons
I pray that the removal
of Serrugapatam is not at
all desirable

I beg to remain
Sir,
your most obedient servant

P. Lakshmana Rao
pleader.
Serrugapatam

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To,

P. Mahadeviah Esq.
B.A., B.L.,
Munsiff,
Seringapatam.

Sir,

With regard to the question of shifting the munsiff's court from this place, you were pleased to invite the individual opinion of the members of the bar of this place & I beg to submit the following for your kind consideration.

Though I am a new man to this place, so far as my experience and knowledge goes, I believe that the unhealthiness of the place is not so great as to abandon the place altogether. The litigant public too find this a convenient place and as such do not seem to have any complaint at all about the unhealthiness of this place. Therefore, I beg to submit that I am not in favour of the removal of the court from S. Patam.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,

31.7.1912
Seringapatam

To the Municipality of Serampore

In pursuance of your memo inviting the opinion of the members of the bar about the shifting of the court from this place, I beg to state

(1) that the shifting of the Court from this place is undesirable,

(2) that no other place would be so convenient as this to the litigant public,

(3) that the health of the place is not so bad as is represented to be and that any supposed unhealthiness of the place is due to preventable causes,

I am therefore of opinion

Rec'd 8/12

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To

The munsiff

Seringapatam

Sir.

With reference to the correspondence regarding the transfer of the munsiff's court from Seringapatam, I beg to state that it is an undoubted fact that the climate of Seringapatam is very unhealthy But taking into consideration the other advantages and the convenience of the place I am inclined to urge more for the retention of the court here than for its removal

I beg to remain

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

B.S. Venkatasubbaiah

pleader

Seringapatam
1-8-12

Office of the Excise Commissioner

in Mysore,

No. 2922 E. file

Dated, Bangalore, 2nd October 1912.

DIARY No. 1006

1912-1913
SECTION CS-
FILE No. 84-12
SERIAL No. 2.

From

M. Kantaraj Urs, Esq., B.A.,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

To

K.R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith a copy of a Kannada Memorial addressed to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore by the residents of Seringa--patam and Ganjam in the Mysore District, anent the proposed transfer of the Munsiff's court from Seringapatam to a place near the French Rocks Railway Station, with their kanarese covering letter addressed to me, praying that the same may be sent up with my opinion, I have the honor to state that the prayer of the signatories among whom there are a number of leading citizens deserves the favourable consi--deration of Government.

2. If the Taluk Head Quarters is going to remain at Seringapatam which, I believe, it must, there is no reason why the Munsiff's cour alone should be transferred, which makes it rather invidious. If the Government should at any time consider it desirable to transfer all public institutions such as the Amildar's court and office, schools etc., from the Seringapatam town and thus abandon it to its fate, then the question of transferring the Munsiff's court from there may not be felt by the people so much as a grievance. I may however, mention that I have been contemplating to transfer the Excise Range office from French Rocks to Seringapatam and will do so as soon as accommodation becomes available.

3. It is noteworthy that no other Department has come forward to complain

complain against Seringapatam continuing as the Head Quarters of the Taluk. I fear this will create an undesirable precedent.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Excise Commissioner.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಶೀಮೆಯ ಎಕ್ಸೈಜ್ ಕಮೀಷನರ್
ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ಎಸ್‌ಎಲ್ ಎಂ. ಕಾಂತರಾಜ ಅರಸಿನವರ
ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಜಾಂ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಶೃತಪಡಿಸುವದೇನೆಂದರೆ :—

ಈ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಮುನ್‌ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು, ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವ ಬೆಂಗಾಡಾದ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸ್ ರೈಲ್ವೇಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಬಳಿ ಇಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಆಗುತ್ತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು, ಸದರಿ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಈ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದಿಂದ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸದೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವುಳ್ಳ, ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ಈ ಟರ್ನನ್ನೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಡಲು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ದಯಾನಿಧಿಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಶೃತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತಿರುವ ಮೆಮೋರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾಪಿಯನ್ನು ದಿವ್ಯಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದ ಸರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಗೆ ಇದರೊಡನೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರುವದನ್ನೂ ಸಾವಧಾನದಿಂದ ಘನ ಜಲೋ ಜನೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಮೊದಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿರುವ ಡಿಪ್ಟಿ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್‌ರವರ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಡಲು ತಮ್ಮ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿಸುವದರಮೂಲಕ ಆರ್ತರಾದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕೆಂತ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

ಕೋರ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರ್

Secretary Co-operative
Society Limited

G. Ramiah

B. Rupa Rao

M. Subba Rao

Mrs. Lakshmi Ramakrishnaiah

M. K. Ramaiah

T. S. Varadamoorthy.

Mrs. Krishna Rao.

G. Krishna Rao

B. Krishna Rao Bar.

S. Krishna Reddy

M. Ramaswamy

K. Narayanaswamy

B. K. Appaji Rao

S. Ramaiah

H. Ramakrishnaiah

J. N. Rama Rao

V. Venkatavaradaraja Reddy

S. K. Shyamakhady

K. R. Ramaiah Rao

P. V. Ramanuja Desikar

K. Srinivasa Rao

Sibheemuno Nii Daroga
Seringapatam

G. Rangaraw

S. Sundara Rao

M. K. Mandalwar

K. Subba Chetty

K. Narasimhiah.

Mohamed yassin

G Rangaswamy Iyengar

N. Babu Rao

(A) కొండలరావు

B K Appalli Rao

Ramakrishna Naidu

K. S. Narayana Swamy

S. Daniely

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ
ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ
ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್
ಜಿ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಐ. ಯವರ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದಿಂದ ಪೋಷಿತರಾಗುತಲಿರುವ ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿಯುತರಾದ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಗಂಜಾಮದ ನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಸಹ ಭಕ್ತಿಪುರಸ್ಸರವಾಗಿ ಶೃತಪಡಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ :—

(೧) ಈ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ವಿಸ್ತಾರವಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರಾತನವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದದ್ದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕಾವೇರಿನದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಾಋಷಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತವಾದ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಪುಣ್ಯಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಪುರಾತನ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದ ಪಟ್ಟಣವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ

(೨) ಇದು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೂ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೩೨ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಹೀನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಆಳಿದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಪರ್ಯಂತರವೂ ಗೋಚರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಘನಹೊಂದಿದ ಗೌರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರುಗಳೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಯೂರೋಪಿಯರ್ ಆಫೀಸರುಗಳೂ ದೇಶದೇಶಗಳ ಮಹಾರಾಜರುಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನುಷ್ಯರುಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೂ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಹಿಂದಣಕಾಲದ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇತರ ವಿಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ಆನಂದ ಪಡಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯದಿಂದಲೂ, ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇತರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳ ಮೊದಲಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದ್ದ ಶ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಿಂದಲೂ ಸಹ ೧೮೮೯ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದರು.

(೩) ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದೀಚೆಗೆ ಈ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬಾಡಿಗೆದಾರರು ಸೇರಿ ಊರಿನ ಪಾಳು ಮನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ೩೦೦ ಮನೆಗಳವರಿವಿಗೂ ಆಗಿ ಊರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದಾಗ್ಗೂ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣವು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಒಳ್ಳೇಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರದೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಆಳಿದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಮತ್ತು ದಿವಾನ್‌ಜೀಯವರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪುರನಿವಾಸಿಗಳು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಕೃಪಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯವು ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮೆ|| ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜೇ ಅರಸಿನವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

(೪) ಅನಂತರ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೇಮೇರೆ ದಿವಾನ್‌ಜೀಸಾಹೇಬರೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹುದ್ದೇದಾರರು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಊರಿನ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿರುವ ಪಾಳುಜಾಗಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ೩೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿ ರೋಡು ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಸಾಹುಕಾರ್ ನವಿಲ್‌ಕೃಷ್ಣದಾಸ್ ಸೇಟ್ ಎಂಬುವರು ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೂ ವೃತ್ತಿವಂತರು ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದು ದಾನಕರ್ತರ ಇಷ್ಟದಂತೆ ಅವರು ಈ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡು ವಾಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅವರ ವೃತ್ತಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪಡಿಯತಕ್ಕುದೆಂದು ಹುಕುಂ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಊರಿಗೆ ನೇಟೀವ್ ದೊಡ್ಡಮನುಷ್ಯರುಗಳು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦,೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿವರಿಗೆ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಭಾರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನೂ (Sri Chamarajendra Memorial Hall) ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ೪೦,೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಸ್ನಾನಘಟ್ಟವನ್ನೂ (Sri Chamarajendra Bathing Ghat) ಈ ಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಲು ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣವು ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ರವರ ಪುರಾತನರ ಆಳ್ವಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಳಿದ

ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ರಣಧೀರ ಕಂಠೀರವ ನರಸರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರವರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ಜ್ಞಾಪನಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಭಕ್ತಿವಿಗ್ರಹವನ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಶ್ರೀ ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಆಳಿದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ಮುಮ್ಮಡಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರವರು ಜನಿಸಿ ಪವಿತ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಪುರನಿವಾಸಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಜಯಂತ್ಯೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟರು. ಟವನ್ನಿನ ಒಳಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ತೋಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವನ್ನು ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ ಕಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಟವನ್ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಉಳಿದ ತೋಟ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಕಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಪಡಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಯಾಯ ಜಮೀನುದಾರರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಟೀಸು ಕೊಡಿಸಿದರು.

(೫) ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯದ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಲೇಟ್ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರು ಗತಿಸಿಹೋಗಿಯೂ ಪ್ಲೇಗು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತಲೂ, ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯೋದಯದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಆಫೀಸರವರಾಗಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಮೆ|| ಡಿ. ದೇವರಾಜೆ ಅರಸಿನವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೆ|| ವಿ. ಪಿ. ಮಾಧವರಾಯರವರೂ ಅವರ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಊರಿನ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈಚೆಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ವಹಿಸದೆ ಹೋದುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಮೇಲಿನ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನೆರವೇರದೆ ನಿಂತಿತು. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮತ್ತು ಊರಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿರುವ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಕಛೇರಿಗಳು ಹೊರ್ತು ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ರಾಕ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಮೊದಲು ಇಲ್ಲೇಇದ್ದ ಈಚಿಗೆ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ರಾಕ್ಸಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಸೌಖ್ಯವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ೧೯೦೭ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ನವಂಬರ್ ಮಾಹೆಯ ಸಮಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯವಶಾತ್ ಮೈಸೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟೇಷನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಾಗಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸರದಾರ್ ಮೆ|| ಕಾಂತರಾಜೇ ಅರಸಿನವರು ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡರೈತ ವರ್ತಕರ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖುದ್ದು ಆಲಿಸಿ ಈ ಟವನ್ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮವಾಹಿನಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಛತ್ರವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಇಡತಕ್ಕೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಟುಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಜುನಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಬಡಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಈ ಟವನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅಗ್ರಾಸನವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮದಿಂಡಿಯಾ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರವರ ಕಿರೀಟಧಾರಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಈ ಊರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಛತ್ರವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಇನೇ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗಳು ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವೇರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೃತಾರ್ಥರಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ನಮಿಗೆ ಭರವಸೆವುಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

(೬) ಆದರೆ ಈಮಧ್ಯೆ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ೭ ವರುಷಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಈ ಊರಿನ ಹವಾ ಜನ್ಮಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಚೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತೆಂಬ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ತಿಳಿದು ನಾವು ೧೯೦೫ ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ ಮಾಹೆ ತಾರೀಖು ೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಚೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಆಳಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಮೇರೆ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಊರು ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತರುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಖಾಯಂಆಗಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ರಾಕ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭಾರಿ ಆಫೀಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿ ದಯಾಳುಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾದವರು ಆಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಮೆ|| ಸಿಸಿ ಆನಂದರಾಯರವರ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹಾ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಈ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಸದರಿ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಪೌಂಡ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರ ವಾಸದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹಾ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಆಗಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಊರಿನ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂವತ್ಸರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯೂ ಚಾಲ್ತಿ ಸಾಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರವೂ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಯೂ ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯವಶಾತ್ ಈಗ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರೂ ಈ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖುದ್ದುಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಗೆ ತಂದುಕೊಂಡು ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತಾ

ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಾಮವಾಗಿಯೂ, ಲಷ್ಕರ್ ಹೋದಮೇಲೆ ಹವಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಸಾಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಖಜಾನೆಯು ಇಲ್ಲದೇಇರುವ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್‌ನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಡಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆತಂದು ಈ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠವಾದ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾಟರ್‌ನ್ನು ಇಡಲು ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಯಾಳುಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ಸರ್ಕಾದವರೂ ಈಗ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಫಂಡಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ನೊಬಲಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ೯-೧೦ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಮ್ಯುನಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ ಹಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಸಬ್ ಡಿವಿಜ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಖುದ್ದು ಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಯಿಂದಲೂ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಟಿನಿಂದ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಈ ಊರು ತುಂಬ ಉತ್ತಮಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸದರಿ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸು ರೈಲ್ವೆಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಬಳಿ ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯು ಜುಡಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಮೂಲಕ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರ ಆಲೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವುದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸದರಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಗಾರಿ ಮನ್ನಾಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮುನ್ಸಿಫ್‌ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಈ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೩೨ ವರುಷಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾಲವಾಯಿತು. ಆಗಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦-೨೫ ಜನ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರುಗಳು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರುಷಗಳವರಿವಿಗೂ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೆಲವು ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರುಗಳು ೨-೩ ದಫಾ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲೇ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾವಿನ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಫಸ್ಟುಕ್ಲಾಸ್ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಎಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು, ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರ್ರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಂಡ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ನೀರು-ಸ್ಥಳ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದರ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಪ್ಪಿ ಸುಖವುಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ.

(೮) ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕವರುಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಬಿಡುವದಾದರೆ, ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ಕೆಲವುಕಾಲ ಮ್ಹಾತ್ರವಿದ್ದು ವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಆಫೀಸಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದಹತ್ತಾರು ನೌಕರರ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಧ್ಯರಾದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಹೊರ್ತು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ರವರು, ಸಬ್‌ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ರು ಮುಂತಾದ ಇತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದ ಪೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾಸಸ್ಥರಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಅನೇಕ ಸಹಸ್ರಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಯೋಗಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಯಾಗಬೇಕು, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ

(೯) ಇದುಶಿವಾಯಿ ನೀರಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಾಮವಾಗಿಯೂ ಒಂದು ಬೆಂಗಾಡು ಕಂದಾಯದ ರೈತರ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನಾಗಿಯೂ, ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಕಕ್ಷಿಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ವಸತಿಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸ್ ರೈಲ್ವೆಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ ಬಳಿ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಅನೇಕ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ, ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಿಗೂ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫರಿಗೂ-ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೂ ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕಾದ ಪೋಸ್ಟಾಫೀಸಿಗೂ-ಟ್ರೆಜರಿಗೂ-ಪೋಲೀಸಿಗೂ-ಡಿಸ್ಪೆನ್ಸರಿಗೂ-ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಾದಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಮನೆಗಳೂ ಬಿಲ್ಡಿಂಗುಗಳೂ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜಮೀನ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದ್ರವ್ಯವ್ಯಯ, ಜನರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರಮವೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ-ಇದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಇಂಪ್ರೂವ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿರುವ ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಚರಿತ್ರಾರ್ಹವಾದ ಇದೇ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಇರುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಊರು ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಘನಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

(೧೦) ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆಸೇರಿದ ಮಲನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹವಾವುಳ್ಳ ಅನೇಕಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಆಬಾದುಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಕಚೇರಿಗಳನ್ನಿಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲಹುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ವೇದ್ಯವೇಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ದಿವ್ಯಚಿತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಲಿಸಿ ಈ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಮುನ್ಸೀಫ್‌ಕೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವಂತೆಯೂ ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ರಾಕ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಬ್‌ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರನ್ನೂ, ಮೊದಲು ಇಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಡೆಪ್ಟಿ ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ರವರ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರನ್ನೂ ಈ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆಯೂ ಹುಕ್ಕುಂ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಮಹಾಸನ್ನಿಧಾನವನ್ನೇ ನಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿರಂತರದಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಾಳುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾಸಾಹೇಬ್ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಶ್ರೇಯಃಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಇರುವ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಧೇಯರಾದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಕ್ರೌನ್ ಪ್ರೆಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರ್.

Statue Matter re Removal of the Mint & Court from Seringapatam is not desirable at present

G.R.S 28.]

File No. 84 of 1912-13

Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

READ--

Correspondence ending with

, *the* 7th Oct

letter no. 1207/89 dt the 30th Sept 1912, from the Registrar of the Chief Court of Mysore, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Dist. Judge, Mysore, urging the desirability of

Date of issue 13.6.13

Signed by Mr S.P. Rajagopalachar

~~ORDER THEREON. No.~~

removing the Court of the Munsiff from Seringapatam to some healthier Station and enclosing a copy of the minute of the two puisne judges of the Chief Court recommending the proposal of the Dist. Judge.

P.T. over

SUBJECT.

G.P.B—10,000—19-4-10

Order thereon No. J 3828

Govt convey ~~accept opinion~~

that the transfer of the Munsiff's Court from Seringapatam is not desirable for the present, as the situation is convenient central and possesses some other advantages to those who resort there from outside for short periods,

SW 9/6/13 for Secy to Govt

To The Registrar, Chief Court.

J 3829 d. 13-6-13

Copy to the Excise Comr in Mysore with refce to his letter No. 2922 dy the 2nd Oct 1912.

By order,

for Secy to Govt

MG-129 SW 6/6/13 9/6/13

Dmc 9/6 9/6/13

Further and as attempts are being made to improve the health of the locality

Exd